

# In fact

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For The Millions Who Want a Free Press

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## Men Who Buy the Presidency

A group of big business men, industrialists and bankers, owns and controls both the Republican and Democratic Parties and usually buys the presidency. These men have never been worried much by elections: they always win.

This statement was made by Harry F. Sinclair, head of Sinclair oil, one of the men in the Teapot Dome case, a deal which resulted in Secretary of the Interior Fall's going to jail as a common criminal.

The statement was made to Dorothy Thompson.

During a crossing from Le Havre to New York Mr. Sinclair sought to give Miss Thompson political enlightenment and especially to banish her ideas about the Republican-Democratic Olympiads.

With Mr. Sinclair were Elisha Walker, then Giannini banker, and three other industrialists and bankers. In a roundtable talk they explained exactly how a small group of the biggest business men of America finance the campaigns of both major parties, even when one promises to free the republic from the domination of Wall Street, Big Business, etc.

"What about Franklin D. Roosevelt?" asked Miss Thompson. (The time was after the first election.)

"A slight error there," replied the Oil King. "Of course, we had our money up on him as well as the opposition, and we expected him to make the talks about economic royalists, money changers, but we did not expect much action."

Miss Thompson asked what the group intended to do next.

"There is no doubt Mr. Roosevelt now has a large following," replied Mr. Sinclair. "I do not think we can defeat him but my friends here do. It will take more than \$5,000,000, but they say they will do it. They'll do it if it takes twenty millions."

"But make no mistake about it, Miss Thompson, we buy and control our presidencies. And by we, I mean the five men seated here right here at this table and a few of our friends back home. We make mistakes sometimes, but usually we win no matter which party wins."

(IN FACT's source of information: Miss Thompson. Miss Thompson said Mr. Sinclair did not know her name at the time, did not know he was speaking to a newspaper woman during the ocean crossing.)

## John L. Lewis Splits Labor

Before presenting the evidence that the same money controls both major parties a word must be interjected about John L. Lewis. For 6 years Lewis has been attacked by the Big Business press, libeled by "patriotic" organizations, smeared as a "Red," and Roosevelt similarly attacked for friendship to Lewis.

When Lewis came out for Willkie the same press hailed him as a hero. The NYTimes believed Lewis proved there were no classes in America, no "mythical abstraction called 'capital' on one side and a mythical abstraction called 'labor' on the other." (Editorial, Oct. 26.)

On the day the Times switched to Willkie it said "the agreement between the two presidential candidates on the fundamentals of a foreign policy is a deeply fortunate fact."

The William Allen White Committee, first to advertise for America's entering the war immediately, announced (Oct. 25) its interests would be served no matter who wins.

The charge both parties are alike was made by Lewis himself. His followers permitted him to dicker with FDR and WW hoping one candidate would promise the integrity of the Wagner Act and the law forbidding government contracts to violators of the NLRA, including Bethlehem Steel. But the CIO expected an eventual declaration for a labor party, a party of the American people not subservient to the dollars of Big Business. Lewis said: "Some day labor will lose faith in the two major parties to the point where labor will go out and form its own party." (Address, 37th convention, IMMSW, Denver, Aug. 6.)

Lewis charges FDR betrayed labor. Most CIO unions believe this, but cannot support the party of Weir, Girdler, Ford and other enemies of labor. Progressive CIO unions declare both parties enemies of labor. Arthur Osman, warehouse workers' CIO leader, says: "Both Democratic and Republican Parties are the bought tools of labor's natural and most vicious enemies, we can trust neither."

## Miss Thompson Suppressed

DEFENDANTS of the viewpoint that the campaign is not a sham battle between two parties subsidized by the same corporations and owing first allegiance to Big Business, point to the bitter dispute between Willkie's N. Y. Herald Tribune and Roosevelt's new champion, HT's columnist, Dorothy Thompson. Miss T. was permitted to announce her switch in her paper but a subsequent column making propaganda for FDR was suppressed.

When Roy Howard suppresses rare liberal columns by Johnson, Clapper, Pegler (notably his column saying he preferred Gen. Franco in hell) and when he distorted and suppressed Broun, he gave orders to all syndicate papers to suppress.

This being Miss T's first suppression, the Trib tripped up. Wash. Post published. Their hypocrisy exposed, the HT owners answered that suppressed column was "incomplete."

Howard (Oct. 16) telegraphed 117 editors to kill Gen. Johnson's column criticizing Clarence Dykstra, draft head; also killed story in World-Telegram.

From now on HT will have to telegraph Miss Thompson's many papers to join in the killing. Owner Ogden Reid shared \$50,000,000 inheritance with sister, married into British aristocracy. It was largely utilities, industrial investments. The Big Money does not care if Reid's Willkie or Miss Thompson's Roosevelt wins; it slightly prefers Wall Street's Barefoot Boy; it is not a choice of lesser evils but greater profits. The Willkie war boom dividends are expected to be slightly higher than the Roosevelt war boom dividends.

## Dreiser Exposes Press

THE hypocrisy of the unofficial mouth-organ of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, "Editor & Publisher," was exposed by this weekly itself when it solicited a statement from Theodore Dreiser and suppressed it.

Celebrating Newspaper Week (similar to Apple Week, Cheese Week) E&P asked American notables to state "specific benefits" of our "uncensored press." Dreiser was stunned by the "unmitigated gall" of the request and replied (in part):

Wherever labor has been employed and has struck for decent treatment, I have noted and frequently written about the zest with which our liberty loving press invariably sprang to action in behalf of capital and violently against labor. Also in favor of every criminal monopoly program of our corporations. . . .

The corporations of America control our newspapers and radio as well as our politicians, a large majority of our judges, our state legislators, Congressmen, governors, mayors, police, chambers of commerce, banks, ministers and small loan-controlled merchants everywhere. . . .

Try, if you choose, to get some favorable mention or any mention of any innocent labor objective in the N. Y. Times or Tribune, any Philadelphia paper, any Pittsburgh or Chicago or Kansas City or Los Angeles or San Francisco or Portland or Seattle paper. I have tried. These corporation lies are of one mind and one pocketbook and liberty of the press to them means liberty to praise the works and

## Two Corporation Heads Gave Millions

Although corporations are forbidden by law to contribute to campaign chests, corporation heads such as Sinclair, the DuPonts, and the handful Sinclair says buy the presidency, are permitted to pay and to make loans, also to form stooge organizations such as the Liberty League.

The DuPonts contributed some \$800,000 in one campaign, Oil Tycoon J. Howard Pew \$55,000. Five Pews gave \$5,000 each. In addition there are Pew loans. Total Pew contributions and loans to Republican Party are estimated above \$1,000,000. Jos. N. Pew is listed as "Republican Angel No. 1" by Washington Correspondent Frank Rhylick.

## Handful Contributes Bulk of Funds

Sinclair's statement that a handful controls the presidency is confirmed by statistics which prove the Willkie 25c and the Roosevelt clubs \$1 contribution appeals another press hoax: the general public does not put up bulk of funds, but millionaires do.

Half of Hoover's millions was raised by a handful of men paying \$5,000 to \$50,000 each. Half of Al Smith's millions was paid by a dozen millionaires. Seventy-eight percent Republican, 58% Democratic big shot contributors are bankers, manufacturers, oilmen.

In 1932 89 men and corporations put up half FDR's enormous fund; 112 millionaires gave Republicans 40%. Giannini, Sinclair-Blair-Rockefeller interests, Fisher of General Motors, helped Democrats. (Cf.: "Money in Elections, by Prof. Louise Overacker.) Statistics prove Sinclair is right.

## Roosevelt and the Money Bags

Although it was not until 1940 that America's ten million organized workmen, liberals and progressives, began to question President Roosevelt's appeasement policy for Big Business, for the men who claim they buy the presidency, Washington correspondents made that charge years earlier.

According to Paul W. Ward, Roosevelt was "laboring behind the scenes to make peace with the giants of industry and finance who are supposed to be his antagonists." J. Fred Essary charged FDR with trying to establish communication with the nation's economic overlords so he could tap their tills for his campaign funds.

These Washington correspondents represented Democratic journals, nevertheless they pointed out that among the daytime visitors to the White House were Walter Chrysler, Owen D. Young and William L. Clayton whereas "slipping into the White House for long and secret talks with the President at night" were Myron Taylor (then) president of U. S. Steel and Walter Teagle of Standard Oil."

## Secret of the Great Theodore Roosevelt

Exposures of political corruption and slush funds usually come years late. The American record for corruption was Mark Hanna's fund which defeated Bryan. But the most sensational disclosure of all is that made by Major J. J. Dickinson when he left the State Department. This story of course shatters one of the greatest myths in American history, the T. R. myth.

According to Dickinson a group of financiers—equivalent to Harry Sinclair's handful—underwrote Theodore Roosevelt's campaign against Judge Alton B. Parker "just as they would underwrite building a railroad from here to San Francisco."

The information was obtained by Col. Dan Lamont. Within a week or ten days after the seven men met and put up the money to buy the presidency for TR, Col. Lamont got all the facts and took them to Judge Parker. These were TR's financial bosses:

James Stillman, National City Bank (father of Stillman of divorce notoriety).  
E. H. Gary, head of U. S. Steel, enemy of labor.  
E. H. Harriman, master of railroad systems.  
Daniel G. Reid, railroad manipulator; founder of American Can.  
George W. Perkins, Morgan partner, agent of life insurance combine, and Morgan public relations man.  
Charles F. Brooker, vice-pres. N. Y. N. H. & Hartford, head of brass trust.  
Robert L. Bacon, partner of J. P. Morgan.

Col. Lamont delivered the details of the plot to Judge Parker's aide at the Hotel Seville (according to Major Dickinson) and expected them to be made public in the last election speech at Brooklyn. But Judge Parker, who was armed with enough evidence to ruin Theodore Roosevelt, and perhaps the Republican Party, decided he could not use it because it would also expose the handful of bankers and industrialists who run the country. He would be playing into the hands of the radicals if he told the truth.

## Why the Scandal was Suppressed

Judge Parker waited 20 years before he admitted the facts of the purchase of T.R. by what he then termed "the trusts." According to Judge Parker, Lamont's disclosures arrived too late for the day-before-election speech.

The greatest scandal of TR's administration was the absorption of Tennessee Coal & Iron by U. S. Steel. Roosevelt defended it saying it saved a Wall St.

schemes of our American and international corporations and the schemes of their families and their children and their children's children, and no others. . . .

Actually if this were a really liberty protected country—one not ruled and stifled by a heartless and greedy band of profiteers, you and your paper might well be charged with fraud in this instance, and, if you ventured to take a court oath in behalf of your innocence, convicted of perjury.

## Willkie's "Union Men"

AN example of faking comes to IN FACT from Denver correspondent. Denver Post reported friendly visit of labor leaders (Sept. 25); N. Y. Times had "Willkie is Praised by 3 Labor Heads." International Representative George Cole, of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, states: "Bert Campbell was and maybe is yet the president of the Bunker Hill company union; Axel Johnson of the Morning Mine is a blue-blooded stooge, and I think the rest of them are just about the same." These were the pre-Lewis pro-Willkie labor leaders. Denver correspondent adds: "it was clever propaganda for unwary and gullible readers by Willkie ballyhoo artists. The 'union men' in the Associated Press' clever propaganda story become 'biggest finks' in the report of a real union man." Cole said the AP story "has done Willkie a lot of harm"; Denver reporter adds, "but it did Willkie good where workers couldn't check facts and who believe what they read."

## \$40,000,000 Can't Be Wrong

BRUCE Barton controls some \$40,000,000 worth of advertising, and represents J. P. Morgan, U. S. Steel, etc. He has been proposed for president of the United States by newspapers and magazines to whom he hands out part of that forty millions. When he was in trouble he got most of the newspapers to suppress the story. When he came into politics he got the newspapers to give him space and play down or suppress the campaigns of his opponents. Bruce Barton is proving that forty million dollars can't be wrong—that the newspapers and magazines of America are as venal and corrupt as their severest critics charge.

## The Suppressed Barton Story

SOME time ago the editor of IN FACT wrote in The New Republic: "It is the present writer's opinion that freedom of the press does not entitle newspapers to publish personal scandal, and that a law to that effect might perhaps be a good thing. Therefore none of the details of the case of Barton vs. King, in General Sessions, before Judge Corrigan, July-Aug. 1933, will be given here, except the fact that Bruce Barton accused Mrs. Frances W. King of blackmail and attempted extortion, and that testimony showed Barton had previously settled for \$25,000 an alienation of affection suit brought by Mr. King. These meagre facts are mentioned to prove that the story was of stellar tabloid magnitude, the page 1 stuff on which our yellow journalism feeds." This is what the press did:

Hearst's N. Y. Journal: total suppression.  
Hearst's Mirror: total suppression.  
Hearst's American: the inventor of yellow journalism reported scandals daily, published picture of Mrs. Hearst and Italo Balbo, Fascist who murdered a priest; praised Mussolini; suppressed Barton.  
Herald Tribune: suppressed story but published waitress-Carnera scandal.  
World-Telegram: nothing on trial opening; 6-inch story barely mentioning fact case on trial; suppressed sensational story.  
Sun: covered story.  
News: buried story, few inches, pages 24 to 40. This tabloid boomed other peoples' scandals, buried big advertiser's scandal.



Times: printed ten items, one on page 2, rest on pages 20 to 40. For the dignified Times this was adequate. Note that the Times' use of sensational story makes suppression by sensational press all the more flagrant.

The venality of the press was exposed in 1938 when Barton ran for Congress against Geo. Backer and Walter Liebman. The entire metropolitan press broke party lines to support Barton. Barton got from 3 to 50 times the news space Liebman got although Liebman was a New Dealer. New Deal Post backed Barton. The only fair paper was the Herald Tribune which gave Liebman the usual small space given a political enemy.

Liebman later informed IN FACT editor (at Newspaper Guild 1938 ball, in presence of five newspaper men) that he asked Times owner Sulzberger for support but Sulzberger told him how difficult it was to remain pro New Deal owing to big business advertising pressure; that he contemplated changing Times policy to Republican. Liebman says he replied: "You would be making official what now is actual."

In 1940 campaign all papers except the Post boom Barton. Post is now owned by Backer who once got a dirty press deal. Candidates opposing Barton declare they know they have no chance of New York support from papers getting part of Barton's \$40,000,000.

## Hate of Minorities

ALTHOUGH the total vote of all minority parties is about 600,000 (180,000 Socialist, 80,000 Communist, 38,000 Prohibition or 1½% 1936 total) attacks are being made on minority parties in 24 states, several states outlawing everything except Republicans and Democrats.

The American Civil Liberties Union in its annual reports lists the American Legion first or second among un-American forces, or leading enemies of civil liberties. Despite the ACLU recent purge of its directorate of Communists, it has intervened against American Legion effort to keep New York Communist Party off ballot. Gov. Lehman carried state by 67,000 and Communist vote was 106,000 in '38.

Example of Legion's terroristic tactics, according to sworn affidavits seen by IN FACT:

"I then signed a statement for the American Legion . . . only because they threatened to take my pension and citizenship and I would have to go to a detention camp until after war."—Frank Daby.

"The Legion told me I would be cut off WPA or relief."—Thelma Gaillord.

"The American Legion said I had signed allegiance to a foreign government."—Willie Mae Allen.

"The representatives of the American Legion told me that I had signed to have the Catholics rule this country."—Rev. John Martin.

"I was told it (my signature) was proof of membership."—Marjorie Bissonette.

"The American Legionnaires told me I did something against the government and I was afraid."—Nellie and Frank Hobbs.

Instances of attacks on Socialist, Socialist-Labor, and even Prohibition parties have been reported.

## Mussolini at NYU

ONE aspect in the success of the New York Daily News in building the biggest circulation in America is a standing order: one picture of a Negro in each issue. One day last week the News carried a two-line streamer — "NYU TO BENCH COLORED ACE," breaking a notable case of anti-Negro discrimination.

Deferring to the Jim Crow sentiments of Missouri U. officials, New York University agreed not to play its Negro full-back, Leonard Bates, Nov. 2. A protest

house from collapse, but this was proven untrue later. The American people did not know then that U. S. Steel's Morgan, Gary, Perkins and Bacon paid the money which elected TR.

The Hughes insurance investigation revealed that N. Y. Life, Mutual and Equitable Life each gave \$50,000 to Roosevelt committee. After the Clapp committee investigation a law was passed forbidding corporation contributions for political purposes.

## Both Sides Cry Corruption

The Hatch Act limits each political party to \$3,000,000 in the present campaign. Each side now accuses the other of finding loopholes whereby a total of about \$22,000,000 will be spent by the two parties subsidized by the same kind of money.

The Democratic National Committee now charges that "dozens of subsidiary corporations have been set up independent of the Republican National Committee . . . keeping accounts separate from the main holding company." Included are Independents for Willkie, Democrats for Willkie, city committees, local committees under scores of fancy names. This is a fact.

The Republicans from Willkie down charge corruption in the Democratic campaign book, and Democratic stooge clubs. These are also facts.

In 1936 Farley said "our opponents will make this the bitterest and certainly the dirtiest political struggle; . . . financed with the largest slush fund on record, contributed by those who have neither public conscience nor private scruple, who are only interested in getting back inordinate privileges."

Rep. Bruce Barton (A.P. dispatch April 29, '40) declared that "feverishly, desperately the New Deal has set itself to purchase one more election."

## \$24,000,000 Spent in 1936

At least \$24,000,000 officially was spent in the last campaign, all but \$300,000 by the Republicans and Democrats:

Republican National Committee.....	\$8,892,971
Democratic National Committee.....	5,651,118
Communist Party .....	162,040
Socialist Party .....	24,962
Socialist Labor Party.....	31,659
Union Party .....	65,296
Prohibition Party .....	13,081
State Committees .....	7,878,533
Miscellaneous Political Organizations.....	1,255,266

The DuPont contributions to the Republicans ran all the way from \$1,000 by Archibald DuPont to \$173,000 by Lamont DuPont.

In 1933, according to testimony in the Munitions Committee hearings, the DuPonts had given \$5,000 to Farley's fund.

## Are Both Parties Alike?

J. P. Morgan & Co. had to choose between Cal Coolidge and their own attorney John W. Davis. Morgan chose Davis "but it is difficult to believe he would have been much alarmed about the fate of the nation if the Democrat had been elected." (N. Y. D. News.)

"We're On Our Way To War . . . public utterances show him (Wendell Willkie) to be in sympathy with the interventionists . . . The President is an interventionist . . . The American people, therefore, are on the way to being cheated of their right to choose for themselves. We're in the war up to our chests now, shortly after next Election Day or next Inauguration Day, if the war goes that long, we can expect to be in it up to our necks." (N. Y. D. News, July 7, '40.)

"That the American electorate is being cheated of an opportunity to decide its foreign policy in this election is obvious . . . Through actual collusion between the two candidates, the US has achieved a unique dictatorship, one in which two parties go through the motions of opposing each other . . . Willkie has not only accepted the President's foreign policy, but has also adopted his domestic program." (Uncensored, Sept. 28.)

At his press conference (Sept. 25—reported by NY Guildsman) Roosevelt made it clear he considered the health and welfare of the people secondary to ammunition in the defense program. Republican as well as Democratic Party papers approved by killing the story.

## Three Families Dominate America

In addition to DuPont millions, the Republican and Democratic campaign funds have received millions from Standard Oil and Mellon interests, although the Mellons usually content themselves with paying their money for the control of Pennsylvania politics.

The Mellon Bank, Pittsburgh, paid \$1,500,000 of the Republican \$1,600,000 deficit in electing Harding; this sensational disclosure was made by the NYTimes, then a Democratic paper. (Full details in "Mellon's Millions" by Harvey O'Connor, a book Mellon almost suppressed.)

The DuPonts, the Mellons and the Standard Oil Rockefellers are the three leaders among the financial and industrial families which own and control the United States.

## TNEC's Great Story Buried or Suppressed

The foregoing statement is based on the disclosures made by the Temporary National Economic Committee of Congress. This is one of the most important stories in recent history. It is the documentary evidence on who owns and controls America. Attempts were made to suppress it, and when published, to discredit it. The press generally buried it. (NYTimes on page 27; Hearst's Mirror in 4 paragraphs, Oct. 3.)

In 1933 Roosevelt set up the Monopoly Committee to investigate the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few families. In recent months financial newsletters, columnists, others less censored by big business, hinted the report was ready. To George Bookman and the Washington Post all credit must

be given for publishing the first summary, and to the New York Daily Worker (Oct. 6) full credit for publishing complete story after Senator Chairman O'Mahoney had censored and edited out sensational facts in summary.

### 3 Families Control \$8,000,000,000

The banking families were not studied. Morgan and others are outside the survey. In American industry, however, it was found that:

1. The DuPonts, Mellons and Rockefellers hold shares worth \$1,400,000,000, "which are so placed as to give them considerable influence, if not control, over 15 of the 200 largest non-financial corporations.
2. Thirteen families, including three named, hold \$2,700,000,000 or 8% of the stock of the 200 corporations.
3. It is a myth that widows and orphans own corporations, that workingmen and the general public control. They own some shares but 75,000 individuals own half of the total stock which individuals own.
4. Only 9,000,000 Americans own any stock whatever; 4,500,000 receive less than \$100 a year in dividends. People who live or depend on dividends number only 500,000.
5. Ten thousand persons own 25% of the total stock in nation's biggest 200 corporations.
6. Stockholdings identified in 200 corporations: DuPonts, \$565,000,000; Mellons, \$393,000,000; Rockefellers, \$397,000,000.
7. DuPonts, Mellons, Rockefeller control \$8,000,000,000. Example (from SEC report) DuPont 23% holdings in General Motors assure "safe working control." Mellons control Aluminum Co. and Pullman, two gigantic monopolies. Rockefeller-controlled 5 oil companies are worth \$4,500,000,000.
8. 200 companies own nearly half total assets non-financial corporations of America.
9. Assets of 200 corporations are \$70,000,000,000 or about one fourth nation's wealth.
10. One percent of 200 corporations' stockholders own 60% common stock and control. (99% stockholders own only 40%.) One percent gets 60% dividends. One fourth of one percent owns 48.4% or about half America's key corporations. "One fourth of all corporate stock is owned by 10,000 persons (0.008% population.)"

A second section of the report rates the Ford Family, popularly estimated at \$1,000,000,000, as owning \$624,975,000 Ford stock.

### Facts and Implications

Ambassador Gerard years ago said America was ruled by 59 families. The regents of the Bank of France known as the 200 Families were pro-Fascist, preferred Hitler to the Popular Front. The equivalent group in England, still in control, is known as the Cliveden Set. It is not important in America whether control lies with 3 or 13 families; the government report proves it is a mere handful.

From various official reports the following facts become clear:

1. The DuPonts, Mellons, Rockefellers and a few others subsidize the Republican and Democratic Parties.
2. The great trust-busting suits of TR's day made the corporations stronger; the oil corporations (Rockefeller) and aluminum monopoly (Mellon) and illegal armament of Hitler (DuPont) are not being busted by FDR, have grown larger, stronger, and wealthier during his administration.
3. The mass base for income taxation was widened by FDR to include families who hardly get enough to live on. The attempt in 1935 to tax upper bracketeers was defeated by press, after being branded as "soak the rich" by McCormick's Chi. Tribune, Hearst papers, NY Herald Tribune.

The reader must also decide from these facts whether it is a fact or an implication that the handful of men who control the finances and industries of the nation are satisfied with both Republican and Democratic regimes.

The reader may also speculate from the foregoing facts whether or not legislation seeking a redistribution of wealth for the benefit of the 43,000,000 admitted by FDR ill-fed, ill-housed and ill-clad is possible at the expense of the three (or 13, or 200) families.

movement among the NYU student body immediately secured 4,000 signatures to Bates-Must-Play petitions. The only New York papers which didn't use the story were the reactionary Sun and Roy Howard's World-Telegram. Dan Parker (Mirror), recalled the fact Paul Robeson, celebrated Negro singer, was an All-American at Rutgers.

In the midst of the controversy, Bates quietly registered for the draft. If he is called up, the Army will put him in a Jim-Crow regiment.

### Labor Board Against Ford

TWO weeks ago the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld NLRB decision against the Ford Motor Co., ordering Ford to desist from anti-labor activities, reinstate union men, etc. The board was reversed on only one point—its order to Ford to stop handing out pamphlets containing his views about unions. Detroit News headline: "FORD LOSES..." But "it pays to advertise," says The CIO News, pointing out that in New York the big dailies' headlines were: "Ford Is Upheld on Union Leaflets," "Ford's Criticism of Union Upheld," "Ford Pamphlet Upheld by Court."

### Bullitt Rouses West

THE reason Ambassador Bullitt was sent West, a Chicago correspondent writes IN FACT, is because "FDR has passed the word along that the Middle West isn't falling in line with the pro-British East and Jap-scare West. Skepticism must be dispelled. The Middle West must get closer to the blitzkrieg."

### "Witch Hunt."

IN FACT will be sent free for one year to persons ordering "Witch Hunt," George Seldes' new book (out Nov. 8) through this publication, at the regular price of \$2.75. "Witch Hunt" deals with the technique and profits of red-baiting in America; it is an expose of the real Fifth Column, names the most important organizations and notable men in America and their work for Fascism; reveals their profits.

### Don't Be A Snooper!



Tell your friend he doesn't have to be snooping around with a magnifying glass to find the real news in the newspapers. If he's looking for genuine evidence, the kind that names names... that reveals the "big shots" who pull the strings behind the scenes he'll find it in IN FACT. And with a price of 25c for 10 months he won't refuse. If you will get only ONE more subscriber, we will more than reach our goal of 100,000 by January, 1941 and IN FACT as a weekly may become a reality.

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